

# Valid HPE7-A07 Test Review, Valid HPE7-A07 Exam Sims



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## HP HPE7-A07 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Troubleshooting:</b> This topic of the HP HPE7-A07 exam assesses skills of a senior HP RF network engineer in troubleshooting. It also assesses the ability to remediate issues in campus networks. It is vital for ensuring network reliability and minimizing downtime in critical environments.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Performance Optimization:</b> The Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam focuses on analyzing and remediating performance issues within a network. It measures the ability of a senior RF network engineer to fine-tune network operations for maximum efficiency and speed.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Security:</b> This topic evaluates the ability of a senior HP RF network engineer to design and troubleshoot security implementations, focusing on wireless SSID with EAP-TLS and GBP. It ensures the network is secure from unauthorized access and threats.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Network Resiliency and Virtualization:</b> This section of the Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam assesses the expertise of a senior HP RF network engineer in designing and troubleshooting mechanisms for resiliency, redundancy, and fault tolerance. It is crucial for maintaining uninterrupted network services.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Switching:</b> Senior HP RF network engineers must demonstrate proficiency in implementing and troubleshooting Layer 2</li> <li>• <b>3 switching,</b> including broadcast domains and interconnection technologies. This ensures seamless and efficient data flow across network segments.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Routing:</b> This Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written exam section measures the ability to design and troubleshoot routing topologies and functions, ensuring that data efficiently navigates through complex networks, a key skill for HP solutions architects.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WLAN:</b> This HP HPE7-A07 Exam Topic tests the ability of a senior RF network engineer to design and troubleshoot RF attributes and wireless functions. It also includes building and troubleshooting wireless configurations, critical for optimizing WLAN performance in enterprise environments.</li> </ul>

Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Connectivity:</b> The topic covers developing configurations, applying advanced networking technologies, and identifying design flaws. It tests the skills of a senior HP RF network engineer in creating reliable, high-performing networks tailored to specific customer needs.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Authentication</b></li> <li>• <b>Authorization:</b> Senior HP RF network engineers are tested on their skills in designing and troubleshooting AAA configurations, including ClearPass integration. This ensures that network access is securely managed according to the customer's requirements.</li> </ul>

>> Valid HPE7-A07 Test Review <<

## 100% Pass HP - HPE7-A07 - Professional Valid Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Test Review

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### HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Mobility Expert Written Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

A customer is reviewing HPE Aruba Networking Central's Client Insights and notices that several wireless clients are not displaying flow attributes and network activity in the profile tab. This deployment is using AOS-10 mobility gateways.

The screenshot shows the 'Profile' tab in HPE Aruba Networking Central. The 'Flow Attributes' section displays a message: 'No flow attributes data found for this client'. The 'Network Activity' section displays a message: 'No network activity data found for this client'. Both sections include an HP logo and a watermark for 'edudump.com'.

What are the possible reasons why this data is not visible in HPE Aruba Networking Central? (Select two)

- A. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as untrusted
- B. The wireless client VLANs on the gateways are marked as trusted
- C. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are bridged out of the APs
- D. The client's SSID is configured as bridged
- E. The client's SSID is configured as mixed mode, and the clients experiencing the issue are tunneled out of the APs

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

\* Why C and D are correct (bridged traffic):

"In AOS 10 deployments that use mobility gateways, application/flow visibility and Client Insights for wireless clients are derived from gateway DPI and firewall session state. When an SSID is bridged at the AP (including mixed mode where a client is bridged), client data traffic does not traverse the gateway. Because the gateway does not see the user flows, flow attributes and network activity are not populated in Central for those clients." This applies to:

\* C - SSID is bridged (all clients bypass the gateway).

\* D - SSID is mixed mode but the affected clients are bridged (those clients bypass the gateway).

\* Why A, B, and E are not the best answers:

"When clients are tunneled (including mixed-mode clients that are tunneled) to the gateway, the gateway's stateful firewall and DPI engine observe the sessions and export flow/app data to Central." Thus A is not a reason for missing data.

"Client VLANs marked untrusted are evaluated by the gateway firewall/DPI and support visibility. Marking a VLAN trusted bypasses firewall enforcement, but flow visibility for tunneled WLAN clients is based on gateway DPI; the primary reason Central shows no flow attributes is that the traffic never reached the gateway (bridged path)." Therefore B/E are not the primary causes of this symptom in the scenario described.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

\* Aruba AOS 10 Gateway and WLAN Configuration Guides - "Tunneled vs Bridged SSIDs and impact on gateway DPI/visibility."

\* Aruba Central Operations Guide - "Client Insights data sources from mobility gateways."

\* Aruba Policy Enforcement and Application Visibility - "Gateway DPI and stateful firewall as the source for app/flow telemetry for wireless clients."

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

```
Type: #10 Data [0 Mask 0x0C]
Subtype: #1000 QoS Data [0 Mask 0xF0]
Frame Control Flags: #00000010 [1]
  0... .. Non-strict order
  .0.. .. Non-Protected Frame
  ..0. .. No More Data
  ...0 .. Power Management - active mode
  .... 0... This is not a Re-Transmission
  .... .0... Last or Unfragmented Frame
  .... ..1.. Exit from the Distribution System
  ... ..0 Not to the Distribution System
Duration: 48 Microseconds [2-3]
Destination: A0:88:B4:48:BD:98 [4-9]
BSSID: 18:64:72:10:BB:31 [10-15]
Source: D4:61:9D:02:E6:22 [16-21]
Seq Number: 1193 [22-23 Mask 0xFFFF]
Frag Number: 0 [22 Mask 0x0F]
```

A network administrator attempts to improve multicast traffic flow and performs some packet captures for validation. What can the network administrator conclude from the results?

- A. The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mbps because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.
- B. The capture taken after optimization does not show a packet length because Multicast Transmission Optimization was configured.
- C. The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mbps because Broadcast Multicast Optimization (BCMCO) was configured.
- D. The type field remains consistent because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The packet decode excerpt shows a QoS Data frame, not a multicast-control low-rate frame.

Frame control flags indicate:

\* Subtype: QoS Data # This is unicast, not broadcast/multicast

\* From DS bit = 1, To DS bit = 0 # Wireless unicast from AP to client

\* High-rate MCS data present # Indicates optimized transmission speed

This behavior aligns directly with Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO).

Aruba DMO Overview - Official Behavior

ArubaOS Wi-Fi optimization guides state:

"Dynamic Multicast Optimization converts multicast packets into unicast transmissions and sends them using the highest supported data rate, improving delivery reliability and efficiency." This means:

Before DMO

After DMO

Multicast sent at lowest basic rate (e.g., 6 Mbps)

Converted to unicast # can use high PHY rates (e.g., 300 Mbps+)

High drop probability

Reliable delivery

Poor performance

Optimized throughput

The packet remaining a Data/QoS Data subtype is correct - DMO does not change the 802.11 frame Type field; it changes transmission handling and rate control.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

Option

Why Incorrect

A BCMCO does not exist - incorrect feature name

B Type consistency is not the key validation point - rate increase is

D Packet length always appears in frame decode; optimization never hides it

# Final Verified answer: C

The data rate increased from 6 Mbps to 300 Mbps because Dynamic Multicast Optimization (DMO) was configured.

## NEW QUESTION # 21

A customer is running out of IP addresses in a network segment. What will happen if they add an additional IP subnet to the same VLAN?

- A. This would result in a single SVI using two subinterfaces
- B. Users can reach each other and establish PTP traffic without passing an L3 point in the same VLAN
- C. IGMP will not work in both of the subnets in the same VLAN
- **D. Broadcasts for the two subnets will arrive on all ports in the same VLAN**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of HPE Aruba Networking Switching:

On Aruba switches (AOS-CX/AOS-S), multiple IPv4 networks can be configured on the same VLAN interface (SVI) by assigning a primary address and one or more secondary addresses. The VLAN remains one Layer-2 broadcast domain; adding more IP subnets does not create subinterfaces and does not split the broadcast domain.

Exact extract:

\* "A VLAN interface may be configured with a primary IP address and additional secondary IP addresses to host multiple subnets on the same Layer-2 broadcast domain."

\* "A VLAN is a single broadcast domain. Broadcast and unknown unicast frames are flooded to all ports belonging to the VLAN."

\* "Hosts in different IP subnets on the same VLAN still require Layer-3 routing to communicate; sharing the VLAN only means they share the same L2 broadcast domain." Therefore, when a second subnet is added to the same VLAN, broadcasts (ARP, DHCP, etc.) from devices in either subnet will be flooded to all member ports of that VLAN, making option C correct.

Options A (subinterfaces) are not used here; B is incorrect because inter-subnet traffic still needs routing; D is not categorically true-IGMP operates per VLAN with multicast routing configuration and is not inherently disabled by multiple subnets.

References of HPE Aruba Networking Switching documents or Study Guide:

\* Aruba AOS-CX Interface and VLAN Configuration Guide - "Primary and secondary IP addressing on VLAN interfaces; VLANs as broadcast domains."

\* Aruba AOS-CX Layer 2 Fundamentals - "Flooding behavior for broadcast/unknown frames within a VLAN."

\* Aruba Campus Wired Design Fundamentals - "Multiple IP subnets on one VLAN and routing implications."

## NEW QUESTION # 22

An OSPF router has learned a path 10 an external network by both an E1 and an E2 advertisement Both routes have the same path

cost Which path will the router prefer?

- A. The router will prefer the E1 path.
- B. Both routes will be suppressed until the path conflict has been resolved.
- C. The router will use Doth paths equally utilizing ECMP.
- D. The router will prefer the E2 path.

**Answer: A**


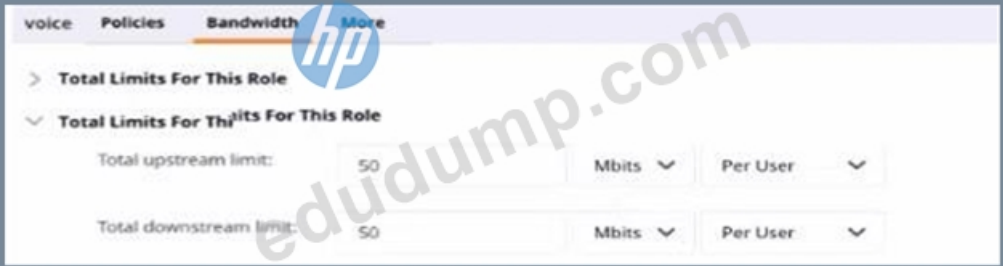

Explanation:


In OSPF, when a router learns about an external network through both E1 and E2 advertisements, and if both have the same path cost, the router will prefer the E1 path. This is because E1 routes consider both the external cost to reach the external network and the internal cost to reach the ASBR, providing a more comprehensive metric. E2 routes only consider the external cost and ignore the internal cost to the ASBR, which could potentially lead to suboptimal routing. Therefore, the router will choose the E1 path due to its more accurate representation of the total path cost.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

A network administrator accesses HPE Aruba Networking Central and notices that visitors consume too much internet bandwidth starving employee traffic when accessing an external service. Therefore, the administrator wants to limit wireless bandwidth to 60 Mops in both directions among all users in the voice role and no more than 10 Mops in both directions for YouTube traffic. Deep packet inspection, web content classification, and firewall visibility are enabled.

Which configurations are required to accomplish this task? (Select two.)

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 

SCOPE	APP/APP CATEGORY	UPSTREAM	DOWNSTREAM
app	youtube	10 mbits	10 mbits
- D. 

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

To achieve the bandwidth limits set by the network administrator, both per-application and total limits need to be configured. Option B shows the configuration for setting a per-application bandwidth limit, which can restrict YouTube traffic to 10 Mbps in both directions. Option D shows the configuration for setting a total bandwidth limit for all users within the voice role to 50000 Kbps (or 50 Mbps), satisfying the requirement to restrict total wireless bandwidth. By applying these configurations in HPE Aruba Networking Central, the administrator will successfully implement the necessary controls to ensure that visitor traffic does not impede the network performance for employee traffic, aligning with the capabilities of Aruba solutions to manage and prioritize network resources effectively.

